A TEST OF MEN'S EARNESTNESS.

People Who Expect Financial Reward for

Righteousness.

TWO GREAT TRUTHS TAUGHT BY CHRIST

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

In a large upper room, such as they had

in the houses of the East, the Master was

teaching inside, and outside the house and street were thronged with listeners. Sud-

a bed and four carrying him, all with their

to get where Christ is. But the street is

even the door. What shall they do? Why,

roof. Up this hurry the four bearing their

precious burden. The listeners in the upper

room hear the sound of the trampling feet.

Then there is a noise of pounding and pull-

ing and beating; dust and chips begin to fall

Because the crowd was a test. How strong, now, is the desire of these five to

All hindrances are tests. They try the

and in every way. He Himself knows us; He has no need for His own sake to test us.

REVELATIONS OF OURSELVES.

fortify ourselves and to get strong.

The test of hindrance came in the way of

For while it is blessedly true that an approach to Christ is possible in spite of hin-

irance to every soul that earnestly seeks

Him: it is also true that Christ has a wel-

come for every soul. Whoever comes to

Him. He will in no wise cast out. Because

Peter's house, and answers and blesses still.

and said, Arise, take up thy bed and go unto

WHAT CHRIST DID.

That is the story of the miracle with a

part left out. Thus far it is like many an-

other miracle, except that the man who was

healed was somewhat more persistent than

usual. But Christ did much more for the

Indeed, the absolution came before the

miracle. And the miracle followed as a

quite subordinate matter, as a piece of evi-

dence. Christ worked the miracle as a proof of the reality of the absolution. "That ye

on earth to forgive sins (then saith He to the

That must have surprised the paralytic. He had gone to Christ as men go to a physi-

he wanted to get relief from it. He had heard that Christ had been effecting some

thought about religion than we have when

we consult a doctor. And the first words

which proceed from the Physician's lips are

these remarkable ones: "Son, be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee."

as we ask or think. Sometimes people im-

agine that prayer is not answered, because

it is not answered in their way. Sometimes

people come to think that there are no re-

wards in the service of God, because God does not reward them with the blessings

which they expect or desire. They meet

hindrances and overcome them: and then

they enter with their petitions into Christ's

presence, and Christ surprises them as He surprised the paralytic. He gives them a

paralytic a lesson about the rewards of God.

The best rewards of God are spiritual. The greatest thing which Christ could do for this paralytic was to forgive his sins. If

He had sent him away then, still on his bed

and borne by four, and left him to be af-

flicted with the paisy to the end of his days,

He would still have bestowed upon him the

richest of all blessings, and He would have

desired him only a lower and inferior re-ward, which, beside the other, was simply

nothing. The soul is better than the body.

Holiness is better than health. Character cannot be balanced by any equivalent of

WORLDLY PROSPERITY.

they serve God, and they think that they

do their Christian duty and they think that

they ought to be free from doctors' bills. But that is not God's way. It is not prom-

But that is not God's way. It is not promised to the pure in heart that they shall live in brown-stone houses, but that they shall see God. That is their reward. That is the best of all possible rewards—to be forgiven, to grow in grace, to have the approbation of God. What is there in this world

It was but a small thing in the estimation of Christ that this man's body should be af-

ought to be rewarded with money.

to be desired better than that.

The trouble is that some people forget that

essing which they have not asked for.

The blessings of God do not always come

cian. He was afflicted with the palsy

may know that the Son of Man hath pow

sick of the palsy) Arise."

paralytic than to cure his sickness: He for-

That is the story of the miracle.

Presently he spoke again to the paralytic,

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL NOTES

Bottoms.

PREPARED FOR THE DISPATCH.1 Readers of THE DISPATCH who desire nformation on subjects relating to industrial development and progress in mechanical, civil and electrical engineering and the sciences can have their queries answered through this column.

A notable example of the way in which the enterprising adoption of the latest modern scientific appliances is rewarded by increased efficiency and economy is afforded by the Erie Colliery, Mayville, Ba. This colliery is not only lighted by electricity, but has an electric mine locomotive. It thus saves \$25 per day on the cost of power, and is enabled to increase the output of the mine from 1,000 tons to 1,500 tons per day. It has a fully-equipped blacksmith's shop underground, blown by steam with a cold blast; a patent device for pulling the cars off the dumps, at the head of the breaker; a hydraulic arrangement at the bottom of the shaft which lifts up the carriage to a height from which the empty car is automatically removed from the carriage; and a pump that discharges 650 gallons of water a minute.

Not long ago an official railway report stated: "The storage battery is slowly but surely pushing its way to the front as a most

Not long ago an official railway report stated: "The storage battery is slowly but surely pushing its way to the front as a most perfect system of street car traction, and is now only awaiting the development of a battery which will stand the hard knocks battery which will stand the hard knocks and usage which it must necessarily get in the operation of a street car, without destroying its component parts." This battery is undoubtedly in existence, for improved batteries which have already been demonstrated to have a life of two years are in everyday use on tramcars, and further improvements are being affected daily. As indicating the conomy of the storage system, the bids for the construction of a certain line recently started may be mentioned: line recently started may be mentioned: They were, cable construction, \$840,000; 000, and storage battery, \$175,000. The storage battery was adopted.

Electric incandescent lamps are now used in the dark rooms of photographers, and in order to render the light non-actinic it is recommended that the bulbs should be painted over with a mixture of the red "fuchsine" in negative varnish. The lower the current the redder the light from an in-candescent lamp is, and hence the less need is there for the paint.

laid flat on the hone, being hollow ground, and requiring a fine edge. The pocket knife, however, requires a stiff edge, and the moment it is laid flat on a stone, so as to touch the polished side, its edge is ruined. The blade must be held at an angle of 20 or 25°, and have an edge similar to a chisel. This is called the "camel," and is marked on all new knives by a fine white line which Herr Liesegang gives an interesting ac-count of some experiments which he re-cently undertook with a view of rendering cently undertook with a view of rendering images visible at a distance by means of the electric current. The results attained were that an image the exact reproduction of a photographic image is produced at an indefinite distance from the original object, and this image can be re-photographed or projected on a screen for exhibition to an audience.

The Management of Street Lamps. The city of Boston has adopted an araugement for lighting the gas at a certain hour each night and turning it out at a certain hour in the morning. This is, in fact, a newly-invented machine, designed to do the work of the lamplighter, with the single exception of the cleaning of the lamp. It has a clockwork arrangement which is so regulated that it conforms to the moon's hanges, and lights the gas and puts it out early or late, according to the fullness of the moon or the change in time of rising or setting. Each lamplighter now cares for about 84 lamps, whereas by the new method about 84 lamps, whereas by the new method prof. Morse. It consists of a shallow box, he can care for 50 lamps a day, or 350 s week, as all he has to do is to once a week clean the lamp and wind up the apparatus. Last year the cost of labor in clean lighting the lamps of Boston was \$8 74 per lamp, while it is claimed that with the new system each lamp can be cared for for 4 cents a week, or \$2 08 per lamp per year. As there are over 10,000 lamps in Boston,

this saving of \$6 a year on each lamp would aggregate, for labor alone, about \$60,000. A new shell, to take the place of all distress signals now used in marine 'signaling, such as rockets and firing of minute guns, which involve the loss of much valuable time, has lately appeared. It is intended that the shell shall be distributed about a ship, but particularly kept on the bridge within easy reach of the captain. When he desires to give a signal of distress, instead of losing time in loading and firing a cannon, or touching off a rocket, he seizes a shell, pulls the cap off the detonator, scratches the fulminate with the rough edge soul to appreciate spiritual things, to enter of the cap, and throws the shell overboard. into the joy of God. Forgiveness does not In 25 seconds there is an explosion, and a loud, booming report is heard, while a column of water, flame and smoke shoots up for at least 100 feet in the sir. An extra appliance of a rocket is attached to the shell used at night, and this is thrown to a great

in the air. The tin cylinders of the shell

then float about on the water, and as they have the name of the ship stamped on them, they serve in time of disaster to tell of the

ship they came from. Protection of Steel Ship Bottoms. The Japanese have discovered a mixture, kind of lacquer such as is used on most of their work, which is claimed to be an excellent coating for the submerged portions of ships' hulls to protect them against marine growth and pitting by voltaic action. It is, however, so expensive in its present form as to be practically out of the question for use on the vessels of the navy. Sheath-ing, or the fastening of sheets of alloy of copper on the submerged portion of the hull of the vessel is being extensively adopted. A bronze metal has been invented which, for this purpose, has given very satis actory results. It will unquestionably add to the displacement of a vessel, but this disadvantage will be more than counterbalanced by the absence of the weight of the barnacles which would otherwise cover the ship's bot-

A New Artificial Ear Drum. A new antiseptic artificial ear drum has recently been described in the Lancet, and also in the British Medical Journal. It is of soft material and easily adjusted. The new membrane is for the improvement of the hearing power in conversational intercourse, and for the protection of the injured organ during the ordinary purposes of life. Ex-cellent results are said to have followed its use. The intensity of the sonorous vibra-tion is often immediately increased, and pa-tients have been able to define sounds which before appeared to them to be only noise.

The sensibility of the organ is magnified,
and the hearing power is so far improved
that the patient does not appear dear in ordinary conversation. It is stated, too, that
the hearing distance is appreciably in-

Measurement of Ocean Waves. An interesting feat has just been accom-plished by the Hon. Ralph Abercrombie, who has succeeded in measuring the height of ocean waves by floating a sensitive aneroid barometer on the surface, and in gauging their width and velocity by timing their passage with a chronograph. As a re-sult of these experiments, he supports Ad-miral Fitzroy in the conclusion that waves occasionally reach an altitude of 60 feet.

The highest wave measured by Mr. Abergrombie was 46 feet high, 765 feet from crest to crest, and had a velocity of 47 miles

A New Byegines.

three arms with pads at the points, substan

Duration of Human Life Increasing

recently attempted to prove that Americans

were constantly growing weaker physically,

the increase in the duration of life which is shown markedly in all civilized countries

is exhibited in the statistics of this country.

A New Thermometer.

a very extended sphere of usefulness

Sharpening Knives.

It is a fact well-known by dealers in cut-

lery that not one man in 50 knows how to

sharpen a pocket knife. A rasor must be

laid flat on the hone, being hollow ground,

does not remove or touch the polished sur-

Making Horse Nalls by the Bushel.

A machine for the rapid production

The machine is completely under contro

and there is an arrangement by which it

stops automatically if a nail fails to pass through any of the required operations. The production of a single machine is over 600 pounds of nails per day of ten hours. There appears to be very little waste mate-rial, the loss from this source not exceeding 10 per cent.

A Bun Store.

glass top. When this device is placed outside a building where the sun can shine directly into it, the rays pass through the glass and are absorbed by the metal, raising it to a high temperature and warming the air of the box. The air thus heated is con-

Limitations of Locomotive Speed.

authority there is no well authenticated in-

stance of a locomotive attaining a greater speed than 80 miles an hour; back pressure and various resistances, including that of air, will, it is stated prevent any higher speed than this being reached.

Patents to Peopoylvanians.

Higdon & Higdon, patent lawyers, Fifth ave., Pittsburg, and St. Cloud bu

ing, Washington, D. C., report the follow-ing patents granted during the week ending November 19, 1889: Pittsburg—Bowman, spike machine; Clarke, phonograph recorder Reese, incandescent lamp; Westinghouse, brake, Allegheny—Follansbee, car-coup-

ling; McSweeney, gas burner; Taylor, wire nail machine. Beaver Falls-Shellaberger

The League and Brotherhood

Have both decided to use Canary oysters.

According to a recognized engineering

veyed into the room.

horseshoe nails is being used in England.

THE PITTSBURG LAMP Is the best in the market. It is the mo perfect in construction, gives the most light, burns less oil and you can buy them from us at lowest prices, as we are the agents in Pittaburg for their sale. A new eyeglass has appeared, in using which the nose is relieved of the usual



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

We are now receiving our Holiday Good heautiful Dinner and Chamber Sets; a cou-plete line of Fancy Goods, suitable for present If you want to save money—and who doesn' you can do it at

R. P. WALLACE & CO., 211 WOOD STREET,

Opposite St. Charles Hotel, or 102 and 104 THIRD AVE

THEIR WORLD OF TRIUMPH

No Disease More Easily Cured, by The thermometer system of recording the Physicians of the Catarrh temperature at distant points is developing and Dyspepsia Institute, 323 Among its many applications may be men-Penn avenue, than Catarrh. Among its many applications may be mentioned that of the exact registration at all times of the height of the ocean tides or of the water of a river or reservoir. It is probable that lives might have been saved at Johnstown if the people could but have had the warning of this sleepless water telegraph. There are such attachments that a bell is rung to announce the rise and fall of the indicator beyond reasonable limits. It is a constant, watchful safeguard, protecting property and lives by its unalterable and certain exposure of every instance of carelessness.

Their Constitutional Blood Medicines, made to suit the requirements of each individual case, strike at the root of the disease.

Mr. Gorman, residing at No. 1912 Penn avenue, had been afflicted with Catarrh for several years. The nuces that dropped from his head into his throat caused him to be always hawking and spitting. He had also much discharge from his nose and he was selfom without a cold. On September 16 he gave the following statement for publication:

"This is to certify that I have been cured of Catarrh, from which I had suffered for about five years, by the physicans of the Catarrh and Dyspapaia Institute, 323 Penn avenue.

PATRICE GORMAN."



MISS LYDIA MORGAN, Whom 20 doctors said must dis of consu

Treatment by Correspondence. A system by which patients are succ

treated at their homes by correspond Mr. David West, of Prespect, Butler county, an extensive farmer and a well-known dealer in horses, soffered from catarrh and asthma for 15 years. His head, nose and throat was continually stoffed up and had a burning sensation. He was so sufficiented at nights that he could not sleep, and there were wheering sounds from his inness when he breathed. He began treatment, and on November 5 he wrote "I have no stuffed-up feeling or burning in my nose and throat, no sufficient nights or wheering."

wheezing."

The Catarrh and Dyspepala Institute is permanently located at E22 Penn ava. They curs Catarrh. Dyspepala and Diseases of Women. Consultation free to all. Office hours, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 5 to 5 P. M. Sundays, 12 to 4 P. M.

ATENTS O. D. LEVIR, Solicitor of Passes and Pitth avenue, above Smithfield, near office. (No driay.) Established 28 acres 25-20

EMPLOYERS OF LABOR

Pittsburg, Penns., and secure a Policy of Insurance in the EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORP. OF LONDON, ENG., protecting you against accidents to your Employee and defending you in case of suit in Court for same cause. no23-6-Tuest

The year will soon come to a close and then the grand op-

Don't let the time go by without giving us a call; even those who are not much in need of goods are buying for future wants, so great are the inducements. Lamps, Chandeliers and Hall Lights of every description and variety. Glassware, from the finest cut to the common grades. Queensware. Porcelain and China, plain, white, and decorated Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets; Fish, Game and Ice Cream Sets; Bronzes, Clocks, Gas Fixtures, Cuspadores and Unbrella Stands. Bric-a-Brac, comprising all the renowned Potteries of High Art; Onyx Tables, Wedding and Anniver-

A TRIP UP THE RIVER.

Morgantown's Elation Over the Completion of Lock No. 8.

COMING TO PITTSBURG TO TRADE.

Scenes of Picturesque Beauty and Historic

Interest. A TOWN FOUNDED BY ALBERT GALLATIN

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

HE completion of Lock No. 8, which assures a anvigable river at all seasons between Pittsburg and Morgantown, was hailed by the citizens of the latter place as heralding a new era of hospitality. West Virginia had done her part. For years Lock No. 9, a splendid piece of masonry, had at her expense been completed, but the placid pool between it and Morgantown was almost as useless for purposes of navigation as a duck

pond. True, when there happened to be an unusually high stage of water a tug ran up from Greensboro, carrying freight. discharged at that place by the regular packets for points above navigation. These trips were intermittent and uncertain, and the cost of re-shipping at Greensboro almost as great as that of transporting from this point in the usual way, by wagon, to Morgantown. Between the struggles of the navigation company to hold on to their tolls and that of the people to have a free river, the intermediate lock, No. 8, has remained for years unfinished, thus blocking communication between slackwater above and

slackwater below. Carriage by water being so much cheaper than by rail, the people of Monongalia and adjacent counties in West Virginia naturally preferred to trade in Pittsburg, pro-vided transportation in unbroken bulk could be had. But as the freightage on the re-shipment by wagon for the 13 miles, be-tween Greensboro and Morgantown, nearly equaled the freightage for the 90 miles by boat from Pittsburg to Greensboro, shippers would not pay the excess, and so the volume of trade from this region has been diverted



from Pittsburg to Baltimore and Wheeling. The United States Government has at last finished lock No. 8, that has stood so long a stumbling stone in this water way. There is now a clear channel, and when the Gov-ernment has declared it a free river, "what

A RIVER TRIP.

To one traveling for the first time on either of the tidy little steamers of the Pitts-burg, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company the trip is full of interest and delightful surprises. The channel is so safe that passengers are allowed to ask all the quesons they like of the officers in charge w out fear of distracting attention from their duties and thus risking accidents, as on the great Western rivers, where every man on duty must be on the watch for sunken snags

and treacherous bars.

After McKeesport is passed and the belching chimneys of the great works are left behind the atmosphere grows clearer and the boat glides through the tortnous windings of the beautiful river, now among wooded hills and now past rolling farms and smart towns. The voyager mounts to the upper deck for a broader view, and courteous pilot invites him his house and to a seat behind the wheel which he is dettly turning. He bell strikes and with a swish-swash the boat yeers into a lock, rises with the inpouring waters and moves out through the wide-spread gates with a grand air, as though proud of the feat she had just accomplished. She keeps on steadily a few miles further and again the whistle blows, the bell strikes and she runs broadside up to the wharf of a thriving town where a score of passengers and tons of freight are hurried off and on; then she backs out and starts once more on her upward course. The passengers settle themselves to admire the golden glories of the autumn foliage on the steep hillsides or the reflection in the clear,

still river below. A Pittsburger, just returned from a year's wandering in Europe, exclaims in his en-"Barring the castles, this river beats the Rhine." The stranger in the pilothouse agrees with him, and they begin to compare notes of travel. Here the whistle sounds again and the bell strikes. They look about them in surprise, for the boat is in midstream and no settlement, not even a



Bridge at Morgantown, cabin, in sight, but she heads for the shore, time she grinds her bow into the

A LONESOME LANDING with her basket of eggs; and so it keeps on. The managers of the packet line have built up an important river trade by despising not the day of small, things, and the boat will land for a small normal boy or a hand-barrow as promptly as for a dozen large headed nabobs or a hundred barrels of

whisky or oil. The sun has set, and the glowing colors of The sun has set, and the glowing colors of out to-day on her new departure for the landscape have faded to somber hues in Morgantown, and as she crosses the mouth the gathering darkness. The air has grown chill and everybody takes refuge in the town from the estate, now owned by the chill and everybody takes refuge in the saloon, and as the evening advances disappear one after another into the tiny staterooms. All night the boat keeps on her way. At intervals the swish-swash and the vibration of chandelier pendants in the saloon announce to the half-waking sleepers that she is entering a lock or making a landing. Brownsville, the Fort Red Stone council place of colonial times, is touched at young wife, and two are the graves of the fair young wife, and two are the graves of the salound the probability of the salound the salound the late John L. Dawson, and house, the traveler gazes wistfully through the half bare branches of the stately trees, and pictures to himself three lonely, unmarked graves in the woods behind the orchard and near the bapk of a little sulphur brook. One is the grave of the fair young wife, and two are the graves of the salound the late John L. Dawson, and house, the traveler gazes wistfully through the half bare branches of the stately trees, and pictures to himself three lonely, unmarked graves in the woods behind the orchard and near the bapk of a little sulphur brook.

urely, for a heavy mist hangs low upon the ing can tell. But the brook murmurs

water and the shores are obscured. Bewater and the shores are obscured. Before 10 o'clock, however, the sun breaks through and the mists rise, displaying what seems to unaccustomed eyes the ne plus ultra of navigation—a wooded promontory shutting out the view in front and apparently barring further progress. The pilot seems bent upon running the nozale of the boat alap-bang against the roots of the trees and the stranger, who is again at his elbow, wonders what will be-come of him. But the pilot knows every foot of the channel as his father did before him, and with a few turns of the wheel swings the prow slowly round the sharp bend and the boat emerges on the straight stretch beyond, upon which the morning sun is glistening and glinting. Soon she rounds another bend and keeps on, ploughing in and out, around and across the devi-

ous winding of the river's course. A CROOKED COURSE The stranger is an observing man and sees everything. He suddenly fixes his atten-tion upon a grassy hill away to the right, from near the top of which a clump of trees and one odd one are holding on for dear life, and seven red and white cows are grazing in the foreground. He says to the traveled man: "What an odd coincidence! only with just such a clump of trees and one odd
with just such a clump of trees and one odd
Most Pittsburgers, and the world at large. with just such a clump of trees and one odd one, and seven red and white cows brows-ing in front of them." It is hard to con-vince him that the zig-zag course of the river has deluded him; that it is the same hill with the same trees and cows, and that the hoat has not yet passed it and may not



One of the University Buildings. Greensboro, which until to-day has been the

end of the river voyage. It is a rather pretty and busy town, with several extensive potteries, which Minister of Finance, and George Reppert, father of the venerable Mrs. Jacob Reppert,

of Allegheny City. of Allegheny City.

New Geneva has nothing new about it except its name, but it has an interesting history and contains some old and curious objects. Here, in the possession of Judge Yeager, of the Yeager house, may be seen a block of the first glass melted at Reppert & Gallatin's works in 1794. It is of a bright green color, quite opaque and apparently very tough, for the Judge has frequently used it during the last 50 years to propopen his sitting room door. The town, like the older part of her Swiss name-sake, is perched on a hill side, and it was for this similarity of situation that Albert Gallatin founded the town here and named it in honor of his birthplace. The present generation should know more than they do about the career of Albert Gallatin, the man whose services to the United States were more valuable than those of any other foreign born citizen and more varied and prolonged than those of any public man of American birth.

AN ABLE FINANCIER. He came of a notable family, his father hav-ing been a distinguished Counsellor or State



and a connection of the great Nicker. Whether or not he studied and improved upon the theories of the French Financier we cannot say, but it is now conceded that he was one of the ablest, if not the ablest, ministers of finance of modern times. It was he who for 12 years, under great difficulties, shaped and carried out with success the financial policy of both Jefferson and Madison, and who acted as United States Commissioner in almost every negotiation with foreign powers from the close of the Revolution to the War of 1812, whose versatility of talent was such that he had to do with nearly every domestic Federal measure of importance from the foundation of the Government until 1846, and was withal a voluminous and profound writer on ethnology, philology, international law and finance. He was a born Republican, and in 1780, the year following his graduation from the University of Geneva, he emigrated to America and cast in his lot with the struggling colonies. His great ability was at once recognized, and soon after his enlistment in the Continental army he was placed in command of Fort Passamaquoddy.

After the close of the war he purchased large tracts of land in Virginia, but was deterred from forming a settlement there on account of the bostility of the Indians. It was while surveying this land that he first met Washington and Patrick Henry, and it was by the advice of the latter that he purchased the tract on the Monongahela in Fayette county, Pa., which embraces the site of New Geneva and the magnificent esto leave a cider press for the farmer over the tate of 500 acres of manor land, which he hill and to take on an old colored woman | brought under cultivation and where he established his first home. To this home he brought his sweet but obscure Virginia Sweet, we say, for tradition calls her won the admiration of a man so keen of perception as was Gallatin. But his life was

of George's creek, which separates and passed in the darkness.

In the morning breakfast is discussed leisrests sweet Alice Gallafin, no one now liv-

night and day, a soft lullaby, and so let THROUGH LOCK NO. 8. Christ Healing the Paralytic and Granting Him Absolution.

A strong whiff of petroleum warns the boat's company that Dunkard's creek, with her oil tanks is to windward and just above this the James G. Rlaine takes her dip into Lock No. 8. From this on up to the end of the new pool, the sycamores that grew low on the borders of the natural chan-nel lift high their skeleton arms as if be-seeching the encroaching waters that are sapping their lives. Now comes Point Marion and here flows in the ice cold Marion and here flows in the ice cold Cheat, keeping her inky current distinct for rods after it enters the broad Monongahela. The stanch little steamer has now crossed the track of the last line ferry and every body on board is on the lookout for Morgan body on board is on the lookout for mergan-town. As the distance lessens the tall build-ings of the University of West Virginia stand boldly out on the bluff ahead and there nestled snugly among the hills is the comfortable dignified old town with the red-dome of the venerable Court House, surmounted by a colossal statue of Patrick Henry, rising above her hospitable roofs. While standing between the University and the lower town is the old Wallane House,

famous even in ante-bellum days, for its are ignorant of the wild and picturesque beauty of this region and of the vast extent of territory to be viewed from the mountains hereabout. From the turret of rocks on the summit of Dorsey's Knob, five miles from Morgantown, there is a complete cycloramic view, extending from this point between 30 and 50 miles in unbroken circle. At this height it is like standing on a pinnacle under a blue dome gazing around a little world. Or take the prospect from Cheat Moun-tain or Cheat View, as the natives call it, 14 miles from the town, and you may look into the corners of three States of the Union, while at your feet the treacherous Cheat threads her deceitful way

THROUGH DEEP GORGES, whose sheer sides are clothed in living green from their dizzy tops to the water's edge. On the other road there is to be seen a curious white sandstone ledge, nearly 100 feet high and honeycombed at the top called Raven Rock, and less than a mile called Raven Rock, and less than a mile from it a perpendicular staircase of piled rocks as tall as the forest trees that grow in the ravine below. Midway down this natural ladder there is a small chamber known as Indian Cave, where it is read. known as Indian Cave, where, it is said, for some way to climb over hindrances, and Indians used to conceal themselves, in the early days of the settlement, watching for stones. an opportunity to burn and massacre.
In this, then wilderness, the pioneers suf-

In this, then wilderness, the pioneers suf-fered the same horrors and privations that ness of our purposes. A black sky of a of later years have been the portion of Sunday morning tests the strength of Christians. Those who are physically or morally weak stay at home. This is but a homely illustration of one of the constant truths of human life. God is every day testing us, emigrants to the far west. The old buryfurnish stone hollow ware and roofing emigrants to the far west. The old burytiles for all parts of the United ing ground near here is filled with the bones of the Morgans, the Leisures, the Dorseys on the opposite bank of the river are inter-esting to Pittsburgers for having been the brave men and women who had locations of the first glassworks west of the Alleghenies. The men who established and owned them were Albert Gallatin, the great spelt by the unlettered Muse," are carved upon their crumbling tombstones, but their deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice in defense of their homes and little ones are recorded only in heaven. They have left to their descendants the beautiful inheritance of an inborn courtesy, and the spirit of old-time hospitality. This was manifested in a re-markable manner during the late war, when friend and ice united to feed the starving raiders who had run off their horses and

cattle. The autumn is too far advanced to visit the great cave 17 miles away or to camp near the rocky bed of Sulphur Spring. In fact there is no time just now to do anything more than to scamper to the boat in obedi ence to her summons of departure.

S. LATIMER. The Limited Fast Mail. The Union Pacific Bailway, the Overland route, has just put on a limited fast mail train to carry the United States mail be-tween Council Bluffs and San Francisco and

carry a limited number of passengers, and in addition to the United States mail cars in addition to the United States man care in addition to the United Stat

Portland. This daily fast mail train will

tickets will be honored on this train. This train with its connections, makes the extraordinary time of 107 hours, New York to San Francisco, and 104 hours to Portland. As accommodations are limited, early ap-plication for same should be made to the Union Pacific agents in New York, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, or to E. L. Lomax, Gen. Pass. Agent, Omaha, Neb.

A Good Indorsement,

From Philadelphia Musical Journal, At the New York State Music Teachers' At the New York State Music Teachers' thine house. And the man arose, and de-Convention the Miller Artist Grand was parted to his house. His prayer was anused by "America's greatest planist," Mr. Wm. H. Sherwood. Mr. Sherwood's performance was considered by his musica friends to have been one of the grandest and most successful of his life, and he was greeted with a storm of applause on its conclusion. While receiving the heartiest con-gratulations from the officers of the New York Association and the many musicians present, he publicly stated it would have been impossible for him to have produced such magnificent results in tone coloring on any other grand piano made in this country A fine selection of these famous pianos can be seen at W. C. Whitehill's music parlor, 152 Third avenue, opposite Government

building. Holiday Goods. This is our first display. Consequently all goods are new. The designs are excellent, the variety is charming. This week is not too early for you to come. We are daily putting pieces away for Christmas delivery.

FRENCH, KENDRICK & Co., 516 Smithfield st. opposite City Hall. Salvini, Salvini, Salvini. Special gaslight opening; evening bonnets for theater, etc., Tuesday night, Nov. 26, from 5 to 9 ofclock.

Stylish evening bonnets; never shown before; \$5 to \$7 50. E. S. GILES. 94 and 96 Federal street, Allegheny. IF you want a nice lot of cabinet photo of yourself go to Pearson, the leading pho-tographer, for them. You will never regret it. Galleries 96 Fifth avenue and 43 Fed-

eral street, Allegheny. For a finely cut, neat-fitting suit leave your order with Walter Anderson, 700 Smithfield street, whose stock of English suitings and Scotch tweeds is the finest in the market; imported exclusively for his

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street clock in front of the door. FOR undoubted excellence Wainwright's

beer leads all competitors. Telephone 5525. Dom Pedro May Leave Brazil So long as we have the celebrated Canary

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Reineman, 54 Sixth street, city. CABINET photos, \$1 per dos. Extra panel picture. Lies' Popular Gallery, 10 and 12 Sixth st.

BUX Broncho-latest dance-music sale only at Kappel's, 77 Fifth ave.

DABBS' gallery, 602 Liberty street, will be open Thanksgiving Day.

given? What had he done to make Christ say that? There is nothing here to indicate that the man had any feeling of repentance, nor even of religion. That we have to put in ourselves. We know, at least, that the man had faith enough to bring him to the feet of Christ. And we know that Christ

feet of Christ. And we know that Christ forgave his sins.

Whether the paralytic was surprised or not we do not know. There is no record of it. But the scribes were surprised. The scribes sat in that upper room where they had been listening to the prophet of Galliee, and when they heard Him say "thy sins be forgiven thee" they were both surprised and shocked. "Behold, certain of the scribes said within themselves, this man hiasphemeth." Who can forgive sins, they thought within their hearts, but God only? Christ met this question with a plain assertion. "The Son of Man," he said, "hath power on earth to forgive sins." This assertion he further emphasized by the healing sertion he further emphasized by the healing of the paralytic's body. And then he left them to draw what inferences they might.

denly there is a noise of hurrying feet, and down the road come five men, one lying on TRUTHS FOR MEN TO LEARN. God does not force His truth upon the minds of men. He might have written it across the sky; He might have taken away the clouds of the sunset and hung illuminated texts in the place of them; He might have eyes turned toward this house. They want crowded. There is no way of getting near had the thunder chant the Nicene creed. Not so has God dealt with us. There is no truth in all the teachings of theology which God has made so plain but that a man may here is the outside stairway, leading to the miss it. There is no doctrine which can be set beside the proposition that two and two make four, and we can say here are two axioms. One is as evident as the other.
There is no problem in divinity which can
be proved as a problem in arithmetic can.
This is partly on account of the nature of upon the heads of the crowded congregation.

And, presently, there is a great hole in the ceiling, and down comes the sick man through the hole, lying in his bed, the four theological truth; it is beyond the limits of measurement by foot-rule. It is like human love; it cannot be weighed in balances, nor through the hole, lying in his bed, the four letting him down, one at each corner, until he lies at the very feet of Christ.

The coming of these men in search of Christ showed a good deal of faith. But that they should have climbed upon the roof, and broken a hole in the ceiling, and let the sick man through—this showed that these five men were very much in earnest and that their faith was genuine.

Receive the crowd was a test. How tested by chemicals. This is partly, also, on account of the nature of the human mind. God who has given us minds, means us to use them. God sets certain facts before us, as was done here in this room in Peter's house where the Scribes were, and then He leaves us to make out what the facts mean.
"The Son of Man hath power on earth to

forgive sins." There are two great truths which Christ came especially to emphasize among us: That we need forgiveness, and that we may

be forgiven.
The value of the second of these truths rests, of course, upon the first. For unless we need forgiveness it matters little whether forgiveness is possible or not. I am atraid that the need of forgiveness is not always felt as we ought to feel it. Somehow in these days we are inclined to emphasize what we may perhaps call the good nature of God. We ourselves look, for the most part, leniently upon sin. The consciousness of our own weakness impels us to make allowances. Sin is

A GREAT MISFORTUNE.

Sin always means loss to the sinner. But God is our loving and compassionate Father. Surely He will not be very hard upon His erring children. That is a com-mon way of regarding sin to-day. And it But we do not any of us know ourselves perfectly well. And the tests which come with hindrances bring us takes rather for granted that forgiveness is so easy that God, looking upon sin and knowing all the strength of temptation, for-We all imagine that we are patient, and we all imagine that we are patient, and forgiving, and honest, and faithful, until we are tested. After that, imagination is translated into knowledge. That is one of the blessings which God sends with every difficulty, and grief, and trial. Every day gives men without their asking. This atti-tude toward sin, this unformulated theory of forgiveness, is due to the excessive preaching of the wrath of God which prewe are tested. And the tests dispel delu-sions. We come to see ourselves as we are. We discover where we are weak. And thus we find out where we need to vailed a generation or two ago. That emphasis is being followed by a season of reaction. There are no "brimstone corners" in these days. Sermons are preached no longer upon "sinners in the hands of an angry God," so that the mouth of hell seems open beside men's feet. And that is

The test of hindrance came in the way of these men, and at once they showed how strong was their desire to get into God's presence. At first it seemed impossible for them to get where Christ was. But it was not impossible, There was a way. And that way they found.

It is always possible to get near to Christ. There is no kind of hindrance which so stands between Christ and the soul that the soul cannot break through and touch Christ. Down through the broken ceiling comes Down through the broken ceiling comes this siek man into the presence of Christ.

And then that happened which came to toward human sin, and about the certain pass a thousand times during the life of and fearful punishment which will inevita-Christ. He looked down at the sick man by

a limited number of passengers.

The sleepers and the diner will run through from Chicago, via the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Only first-class title are will be beneated by the come. "Son, be of good cheer" He said. from the lips of Christ. ent that unless there is such a fact as hell somewhere in the plan of God, something is very wrong about it, and we begin to und stand then just how God feels toward all sin, toward the sin which He sees, and perhaps no one else sees, within your heart and Christ changes not. What He was in Gali- mine. Why, so fearful is the sinfulness of lee, He is still, unchangeably. Whoever brings a grief to Him to-day, Christ hears and sees as He did in that upper room in sin, and so unspeakably urgent is the need that somehow we be forgiven for it that the was set up and Christ died it. Christ died because the cross upon it. Christ died because the destiny of the soul depends upon whether it can get forgiven for its sin. God does love

us, infinitely. But God hates sin, infinitely. We are all touched by sin. We ALL NEED GOD'S FORGIVENESS. And when Christ said "The Son of Man hath power on earth to forgive sins," He taught that the forgiveness of sin is possible. In one sense it is not possible. There is no forgiveness which can make the sinner exactly as he would be if he had not done the sin. Because sin degrades the soul. Every sin carries the soul farther from God. Every sin makes it just so much harder for the mean that the sinner is made, in relation to his own soul, as if he had wever sinned. He must still pay one penalty for sin. The penalty of the spiritual loss which every sin Though even this may be turned into blessing. The man by struggle against | height by the explosion, and itself expl sin may gain a strength which, without that gle he could never have. Even sin be transmuted into blessing. But this struggle is what forgiveness means: It means that the sinner is made, in relation to God, as if he had never sinned. It means that the remarkable cures. He believed that Christ could cure him. So far as we know, this man had come to Peter's house with no more barrier which sin sets up between the soul of man and the love of God is thrown down. Forgiveness means that our sin is so put away, that God, who hates sin, nevertheles

loves us. This, Christ has made possible, We may be forgiven. "Thy sins be forgiven," He said more than once to penitent sinners, while He lived among us. "This is my blood which is shed for you and for many for the remis-sion of sins," He said the night before the cross. Go teach men that their sins may be forgiven, preach the remission of sins, He said to His apostles when, after His resurrection He sent them out to teach His truth to men. That by the sacrifice of Christ's death we have forgiveness, is the very central truth of the whole Gospel. Explain it as we may, construct about it whatever doctrine or theory we please, here is the truth. God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life. The blood of Jesus I read here in Christ's absolution of the Christ His Son, cleanseth us from all sin. GEORGE HODGES,

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